

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
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which is incorporated in the
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong 24th October, 1908.

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EFFERVESCENT
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Hongkong, 8th September, 1908.

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
faith.All letters for publication should be written on
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No anonymously signed communications that have
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DEATH.

On August 30th, from cholera, OWEN L. STRAT-
TON, of Lockport, Ill., U.S.A., at Wuhu, in the
General Hospital.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD U.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1908.

If the lock-out of cotton-mill operatives,
which our London correspondent reports to
be threatening in Lancashire, should actually
occur it will initiate what promises to be a
long and costly struggle between Capital
and Labour, for the organisation on both
sides was recently declared to be "perfect."The Lancashire cotton trade has been in a
depressed condition for months, and spinners
assert that the primary cause is that "many
new mills have been erected, apparently
without consideration as to whether there
is raw material to run them or consuming
markets to absorb the additional goods pro-
duced." In the more emphatic language of
one of the Trade Union Secretaries, it is
attributable to the "unreasonable folly
of mill-building speculators and position
seekers," who have brought about the
present state by over-production, necessitat-
ing organised short-time working through-
out the industry. Simultaneously with the
working of shorter hours and a consequent
reduction in wages, the Lancashire cotton
industry recently recommended the trade to
seek a reduction of five per cent. in wages.
The trade accepted the recommendation and,
on the 20th ult., the Lancashire cotton
spinners gave notice of the reduction in
wages. We are without information as to
the length of the notice given, but we may
assume from the telegram we published
yesterday that the reduced scale of wages

is about due to come into operation. A
lock-out as a result of refusal on the part
of the operatives to accept the reduction in
wages would affect directly thirty-six million
spindles, but as it has been considered not
improbable that the workers in non-federated
mills would likewise suffer, it is calculated
that in all no less than fifty-five million
spindles would be stopped. We do not
know on what grounds the support of the
operatives in the non-federated mills is
expected, but it seems to us that it would be
a suicidal policy on their part to join in the
movement which the Trade Union is pro-
moting. What can the Union hope to
achieve by forcing the mill-owners to
declare a lock-out in these circumstances?
Their only hope can be in the prospect
of inflicting such losses on the mill-owners
that the weakest will be driven to the wall
and compelled to permanently close down
their mills. The weakest are probably to be
found among the non-federated mills, so
that assistance given to the movement by
the operatives employed in these mills
would in all probability lead to many of
their number being permanently displaced.
A recognition of this fact, we imagine, would
deter them from playing cat-and-mouse with
the Union in this matter. The outlook is se-
rious enough without their accession to the ranks
for we gather, from telegraphic information
which has appeared in the Indian papers,
that a lock-out by the members of the
Employers' Federation would affect at least
150,000 operatives. The outlook in Lan-
cashire, is, therefore, a bad one, and we can
only hope that some basis may be found for
a compromise and that open hostilities
between the masters and men, as well
as to national trade interests, will be avoided.
It has been suggested on behalf of the
masters that when the last five per cent.
advance in wages was given to the work
people it was with the avowed hope that,
when had trade caused employers to ask for
a reduction, the operatives would be as
generous to the employers as the latter had
been to them. Possibly that hope would be
realised if the reduction were five per cent.
on full time, but the resentment manifested
seems to be due to the fact that simultane-
ously with this reduction the mills are
working on short time. The outcome of the
negotiations now proceeding will be awaited
with keen interest in the Far East as in
all other parts of the world where Manches-
ter goods have a considerable market. When
we contract the view to the spinning and
weaving industries which have developed in
Asia we see a repetition on a smaller scale
of what has taken place in Lancashire.
Mill-building speculation has out-paced the
growth of demand in the consuming markets
and over-production is tending more and
more to make the industry unprofitable to
all concerned.

All opium divans at Hankow were ordered to
be closed by the 5th inst.

The wives and families of the married
agents of the 2nd Camerup Highlanders
have been spending the summer at Shanhsikwan.

The East is East and West is West, but both
are alike when it comes to a bargain sale, says
a Singapore contemporary referring to the
"usual scramble" at a local bargain sale.

The inquiry into the death of a number of
people who were killed by the collapse of houses
at Shanhsikwan during the last typhoon should
have been resumed yesterday, but it was post-
poned till Friday next.

A Hankow paper notes that German firms
have again been successful in securing the bulk
of the contracts for the Canton-Hankow
railway, two local British firms having only
managed to secure a very small contract each.

A native workman engaged in the erection of
the iron superstructure over Blake Pier yester-
day met with an accident through the breaking
of a plank on which he was standing. He fell
to the ground a distance of about fourteen feet,
and received injuries to his back.

The premises belonging to Messrs. Block-
head and Company were robbed on Monday
night by a coolie who hid himself in the place
when it was being locked up. He afterwards
got \$150 from a drawer, and breaking open the
door made his escape.

It is worthy of note that Mr. C. J. Cooke,
who swam from Kowloon Dock to Blake Pier on
Monday night, lowered Messrs. McBride and
Wilson's time by 18 minutes, the time taken by
the former swimmer being 50 minutes, while the
latter took 68 minutes to cover the distance.
In the swim across the harbour, likewise, Barros
and Alves were successful in lowering the time
of the previous winner of the "China Mail" cup
(Gr. Brotherton), by nearly two minutes.
Brotherton completed the distance and won the
race in 1906 in 27 minutes 42.4/5 seconds,
while in the practice swim on Monday night
Messrs. Alves and Barros crossed the harbour
in 25 minutes.

Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the American Consul-
General of Hongkong, who has been touring
the Philippines, was at Sandakan, British
North Borneo, for a few hours last month, the
Philippine cutter Panay on which the Consul
was travelling having called at the port.

Three more men have been publicly executed
at Hanoi for participation in the attempt to
poison a whole artillery brigade. Several other
men have been sentenced to penal servitude or
simple imprisonment for periods ranging from
two to twenty years. Further important arrests
have been made, and one Frenchman is in-
criminated.

Sir Alexander Hoare, Kt., Commercial
Attache at Peking, will represent the British
Foreign Office at the International opium
commission which meets at Shanghai early in
January. The Colonial and Indian delegates
have not yet been nominated, and possibly
India will be represented by an experienced
official from the Bombay Presidency.

The following note from a Sandakan
correspondent appears in the Singapore Free
Press:—"Mr. Barlow, of Messrs. Goldring,
Barlow and Morrell, of Hongkong, solicitors, is a
recent arrival here. He has hopes of being able
to start an office here for his firm. It is possible
he might be able to do very well, but, never
having had a resident lawyer here hitherto,
there may possibly be some doubt. Doubtless
the Chinese would find such a man to be a
considerable help to them."

The list we published yesterday as evidence
of the decline in trade did not include the
Kowloon and Lappa returns. The dues and
duties collected by the Imperial Maritime
Customs at Kowloon in the first quarter of the
year amounted to Tls. 94,793 as compared with
Tls. 109,336 in the corresponding quarter of
last year. For the second quarter the figures
are Tls. 82,331 and Tls. 101,095 respectively,
giving a total decrease for the half year of Tls.
23,372. In the case of Lappa an increase of
nearly Tls. 10,000 is shown in the collections.
This is almost entirely accounted for by an
increase in the duty and likin collected on
opium. In Kowloon there has been a decline
under these headings.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been
pleased to confer upon Mr. W. H. Donald the
Order of the Rising Sun, 6th class, in recog-
nition of his services as war correspondent
during the Russo-Japanese War. Mr. Faus-
on, the Japanese Consul, yesterday morning
handed Mr. Donald the Order. Mr. Donald,
who has recently retired from the service of
our evening contemporary, the China Mail,
which he edited with marked ability for up-
wards of five years, acted as correspondent
during the war mainly for the Sydney Daily
Telegraph. He, however, shared the fate of
the majority of correspondents in failing to
get attached to any of the armies actually in
the field, but when the Russian armada came
East and made a prolonged stay in Indo-China
waters, Mr. Donald proceeded there, and it is
presumably the news he was able to send from
there that has earned this recognition of his
services. Mr. Donald is now the correspondent
in South China for the New York Herald.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at
the American Consulate-General, Hongkong,
from the Manila Observatory at 12:25 noon
yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon N. E. of
Luzon, moving N. W."

CORRESPONDENCE.

DAYLIGHT SAVING FOR ATHLETES.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".]

Hongkong, 5th September.
SIR,—Might I trespass on your space to
appeal for more light? I am under the impres-
sion that an agitation on similar lines is
going forward at home.

Under present conditions, the best time of
the year for outdoor exercise leaves us, or those
of us who are tied down by office hours, about
20 to 40 minutes daylight. We leave the office
at 5.5 or sometimes later and get to the Happy
Valley or Kowloon or wherever our Club happens
to be situated, about 5.30 and frequently later.
We are therefore lucky if we can get in any
exercise at all.

If we could only persuade the Government
and Chamber of Commerce to agree to the
working hours being changed in the winter
season from 9 to 5, to 8 to 4, we would show our
appreciation by grafting harder and doing
better work. The scheme would benefit our
young men, and would work for the betterment
of the race. I fail to see what disadvantages
would follow.

The prospects for sport under these conditions
are great. How much better for young men to
put in their time from 4 to 6.30 p.m. in healthy
outdoor exercises than carry on as they, or many
of them, do now, who spend 5 p.m. till dinner time
at the clubs in the City. We get really nothing
in the way of exercise in the summer time and a
good winter's sports is a better pick-me-up than
all the winter's sports, fits, etc. ever created.

In addition to the other advantages, it would
mean our getting up earlier and enjoying the
bracing effects of the morning air before it had
become polluted with motor and other exhausts
that are peculiar to Hongkong, also the extra hour's
work in the forenoon will give us a better
appetite for our dinner and might operate against
that 11 o'clock habit, the morning peg.

Of course the same object would be gained by
putting on the official time one hour. One
o'clock would become two o'clock. Then instead
of 6.30 being lighting up time we would light
up at 7.30 p.m.—Yours etc.

WOULD BE ATHLETE.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE MEETING OF MINISTERS.

London, September 8th.

A communiqué which has been issued at
Vienna says that the interview between
Baron Aehrenthal and Signor Tittoni at
Salzburg has proved that Austria and Italy
are in accord on all questions concerning
the two allied States, and that all Cabinets
are perfectly agreed to observe a benevolent
expectation of the new régime in Turkey.

KING EDWARD.

His Majesty King Edward has returned
to London.

MOROCCO.

London, September 8th.

Tangier wires that the re-formed remnant
of Abdul Aziz's army has been routed. The
commander of the force has taken refuge in
the mountains.

BULGARIA.

Sofia reports strong symptoms of discon-
tent at the Government's failure to express
the Bulgarian feeling in regard to recent
events in Turkey, and the Prime Minister
is severely criticised.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT PULP.

Scientists in Japan remarks an English
commercial journal, have been investigating for
some time into the possibility of discovering a
substitute for wood pulp in the manufacture of
paper. The consumption of wood pulp in
Japan and other countries to which she looks
for her supply of pulp in the future is increas-
ing so rapidly as to make the question of finding
a supplementary source of material for paper-
making one of immediate interest. An announce-
ment that has just been made regarding the
possibilities of manufacturing paper from buck-
wheat straw has created considerable interest,
both among the Japanese manufacturers and
consumers of paper.

For a while it was hoped that the pulp made
from rice straw, rags and waste would supply
the reasonable demand in the market, but the
materials have increased in price so enormously
that these sources have been practically closed.
The pulp that is now made from buckwheat
straw is the result of many experiments on the
part of a leading scientist. He claims now that
he has not only been successful, but that the
product of his manufacture is decidedly econo-
mical. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in
Yokohama reports that the paper made from this
pulp is excellent, and that the Japanese paper
which is made with a mixture of buckwheat pulp
is much better than that which is made, as heret-
ofore, mostly from wood pulp. The new pro-
duct produces a result that is smoother, less
blurred, has more lustre, and is a better paper
than when made from wood pulp. It is stated
that while wood pulp costs in 34 per kwan (34
lb.) buckwheat pulp, as the new material is called,
can be placed upon the market for form 74d. to
10d. per kwan.

ATTEMPTED CHILD MURDER.

A few days ago Mr. J. J. Stubbings, an
engineer in the employ of the Electric Light
Company, discovered the body of a child behind
the works. It had a tape tied round its neck.
As it was still alive he untied the tape and
summoned the police who had the child, which
was only about six days old, removed to the
French Convent. The police succeeded in
tracing the mother who was placed before the
magistrate yesterday on a charge of attempted
murder.

A SENSATIONAL ARREST IN
JAPAN.

One of the cases which occupied a great deal
of the House of Representatives' attention in
its early days was that of Mr. Takano Tokuomi,
Chief Justice of the Appeal Court in Formosa.
Having been removed from office by order of
the Viceroy, Mr. Takano and his friends pleaded
that the rights secured to the Judiciary by the
Constitution had been flagrantly violated, and
the question was vehemently taken up by
section of the press and of the House. For
some years public interest was kept alive by the
matter, since many people refused to be per-
suaded that the administrative independence
granted to Formosa could be extended to the
realm of the Judiciary. Thereafter Mr. Takano
and his affairs passed out of sight, but attention
has now again been attracted to him in an
unagreeable manner. He has been arrested on
some charge which is not known, but which is
generally supposed to be fraud. Tokyo journals
allege that he has been freely exploited by
promoters of Companies, and that some
irregularity has resulted either with or without
his cognisance. At all events he is now in
prison, and the police have searched his house.
—Japan Mail.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. Austria left Singa-
pore for this port on the 8th inst., and is due
here on the 14th inst.

The Danish str. Tranquebar will leave Singa-
pore on the 9th inst., and may be expected here
on or about the 15th inst.

The A. Weir & Co's str. Inverie sailed from
Nagasaki on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong via
Manila.

The A. Weir & Co's str. Kuremaru left Yoko-
hama on the 7th inst. for Victoria B.C. and
Tacoma.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of Japan arrived
Shanghai at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, the 8th inst.,
and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Nagasaki,
where she is due to arrive here at 6 a.m. to-
morrow.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of India arrived
Vancouver on the 18th inst. at 6.30 p.m.
The C.P.R. str. Glenary arrived Vancouver
on the 5th inst. at 6 p.m.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, September 8th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz.

(ACTING PUISSE JUDGE).

A MISSING REMITTANCE.

The case concluded in which Li Tong Yuen
sued Li Tze Yuen to recover \$200, which the
defendant had failed to pay to plaintiff's brother,
Li Yau Yee, at Swatow.

Mr. C. E. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and
Hastings) was the solicitor for the plaintiff, and
Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon,
Looker and Deacon) appeared for the defence.

Evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim
showed that plaintiff was a Singapore merchant,
and defendant a travelling trader whose itinerary
extended from Swatow to the Straits Settle-
ments. Plaintiff remitted the sum claimed
to defendant, who was to pay it to plaintiff's
brother at Swatow. The money was received
by defendant, but he failed to pay it to
plaintiff's brother.

Defendant was asked by Mr. Stevenson
whether he handed two letters to the elders of
his clan. "Yes," was the answer.

For what purpose? "Because they made such
a botheration."

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff
for \$181, but said he was not prepared to find
any dishonesty on defendant's part.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing was proceeded against
by Tang Kam for the return of title deeds and
documents relating to Inland Lot 992, and for
the sum of \$100, damages for retaining same.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon,
Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff,
and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and
Grist) represented the defendant.

Mr. Stevenson said the action arose out of
the fact that certain deeds came into the pos-
session of Mr. Kong Sing with reference to a
comproder's security to a certain firm called
Ki Wan & Co. The matter fell through, and
the deeds, which were the property of the plain-
tiff, were detained by Mr. Kong Sing pending
the payment of his bill of costs which the
plaintiff had refused to pay. The defendant
set up a lien on these deeds for work done.
The onus of proof was upon the defendant to
prove that this lien had arisen and the defen-
dant's solicitor should commence.

His Lordship—Are the facts admitted?

Mr. Grist said they were not. He thought
the Court should first be considered. This was
an action brought for the recovery of deeds, and
the value of the property was, he believed, over
\$5,000. He took it that as an action for the
recovery of a specific article should be brought
in equitable jurisdiction?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Grist said the jurisdiction conferred upon
the Summary Court in its equitable jurisdiction
was where property was of the value of \$1,000
or less. His authority was the Summary
Court Ordinance, No. 4 of 1873, section 12.

His Lordship would see that throughout
the whole of this jurisdiction in equity conferred
upon the Summary Court was limited to where
the property was of the value of \$1,000, and it
seemed that that was the only jurisdiction
which the Summary Court had. These
comments, relating to the property in question,
must be taken to be of the same value as the
property.

His Lordship—Why is that?

Mr. Grist—The Ordinance says "Where
documents and so on relating to property."
His Lordship—What is your point?

Mr. Grist—That the Summary Court has no
jurisdiction.

His Lordship—Because the property is valued
at \$5,000?

Mr. Grist—Because it exceeds the value of
\$1,000. \$5,000 is the value of this property.

His Lordship—Do you go on sub-section 4?

Mr. Grist—I go on the whole section. There
is no jurisdiction conferred upon this Court to
entertain a claim for the delivery up of
documents where the property to which the
documents relate exceeds the value of \$1,000.

His Lordship—Do you consider sub-section
4 applies to an action like the present?

Mr. Grist—I consider it is not really com-
prised in any one of the sub-sections, but if
you read the whole of section 12, which confers
upon this Court jurisdiction in equity, there is
no provision there which confers upon this
Court any jurisdiction for this particular
matter. At home, it was not until the Common
Law Procedure Act was passed in 1851, that
the Supreme Court had power to order a
specific delivery up of any chattel. This
procedure of issuing a writ in the Summary
Court for the delivery of a specific article is
wrongly conceived, and wrongly brought.

His Lordship—Supposing the value of the
property was under \$1,000?

Mr. Grist—If the value was under \$1,000,
there would be a very great doubt.

His Lordship—If one is bad the other is bad?

Mr. Grist—I wouldn't say that. Your Lord-
ship might possibly find a section which confers
upon this Court its jurisdiction in equity where
the property was less than the value of \$1,000,
but your Lordship might also find that no juris-
diction whatsoever was conferred upon the
Summary Court to entertain an action for
the specific delivery up of any chattel.

His Lordship—I was in doubt about that
myself.

Mr. Grist—Your Lordship sees the two
points; they are quite different.

His Lordship—The second may be good, but
I don't think much of the first.

Mr. Grist—So far as I can find, there is no
jurisdiction to the value of anything at all
conferred on the Court, but, if your Lordship
finds there is, I submit you must be confined
to a value of \$1,000.

His Lordship—You say this section does not
give the jurisdiction required?

Mr. Grist—It gives your Lordship no jurisdic-
tion in respect of the delivery up of any chattel
at all. But if your Lordship were to find against
me on that point, then I say that the chattel or
deed, which is really part of the land, must be
confined to a jurisdiction of \$1,000. These
actions are never brought at home. It is all
provided for by the Solicitors' Act of 1845, which
is practically imported into this Colony by the
Ordinance of 1871.

His Lordship—Have we got a corresponding
section?

Mr. Grist—Yes. And with regard to these
costs, the costs were agreed at a lump sum,
and the deeds were brought to my client by the
husband of the woman who is now claiming
them.

His Lordship—Perhaps I had better not go
into that.

Mr. Grist—I submit the proper course would
be to non-suit the plaintiff, and let him pro-
ceed by originating summons.

Mr. Stevenson—I submit the Court in Sum-
mary Jurisdiction has jurisdiction to entertain
this action. The value of the property is not in
dispute at all, and we are entitled to put what-
ever value we like on these deeds. I don't
think we are bound to say that the deeds—
some five or six documents—should be of a value
of \$5,000. If I say we value the deeds at
\$900 I am entitled to be heard. If I gave over
these deeds it would be for nobody's benefit; as
we are still upon the register at the Land Office
as legal owners. I don't think it is a proper
measure to value the deeds at the value of the
property, because the deeds are only evidence
of the property.

His Lordship—The thing is very short, you
don't want money; you want the deeds. But
this is not the proper way to get them.

Mr. Stevenson—This is a very much cheaper
remedy. I come to this Court because I don't
want to incur the expense of an originating
summons and attendance before the Chief
Justice.

Mr. Grist—The expense of an originating
summons in Chambers is vastly less than the
expense of a Summary Court action, and cer-
tainly it is quite as speedy. It only wants four
days service and—

Mr. Stevenson—Endless adjournments, coun-
ter affidavits and probably the attendance of
Counsel.

Mr. Grist—Counsel's fees certainly would
not be allowed.

His Lordship—If you come here without
Counsel you don't want Counsel in Chambers.
I think I'd better hear you on the legal point.
I don't think I've got the jurisdiction.

Mr. Stevenson—My view is that we are
not bound to put any value on the title deeds
commensurate with the value of the property.

His Lordship—You are asking for a specific
delivery?

Mr. Stevenson—For specific delivery of the
deeds.

His Lordship—My equitable powers are
covered entirely by section 12, that being so
I don't think that this suit comes under that
section.

Mr. Stevenson—Sub section 4 appears to be
the section which, if any, affects me, and I
submit it can hardly be applicable in this case.

His Lordship—I don't think it is, but there
is no other section to give the jurisdiction
wanted.

Mr. Stevenson—I think I am in order if I
ask the Court to entertain this action.

His Lordship—You are asking me to do
something which I doubt if I have the jurisdic-
tion to do. Will you kindly point me out the
section which gives me jurisdiction?

Mr. Stevenson—Section 12 gives jurisdiction
to the court to entertain an action in equity.
It is not correct to say the value of this prop-
erty exceeds \$1,000.

His Lordship—I don't care whether it does
or not. Mr. Grist, in the first point, did not
touch on the question of value. He said I had
not power to make the order.

Mr. Stevenson—The Court has jurisdiction
in certain equitable matters under section 12.
His Lordship—Is this one of them?

Mr. Stevenson—Certainly.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

A test case of interest to the shipping community was heard at the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. Kemp. The complainant of the s.s. "Kwong Sai" was summoned for failing to stamp a cargo receipt and, pleading guilty, was fined \$50. It was stated that according to the usual practice the complainant instead of affixing a stamp had merely chopped the shipper's book on receiving the cargo. In this instance the cargo consisted of treasure and the freight paid was only fifty cents. Mr. Donny, from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared to prosecute.

Another case under the Stamp Ordinance was that of a Chinese cake dealer who was summoned for giving a receipt for \$20.23 without affixing the five cent stamp required by the Ordinance. He had sold 100 boxes of moon cakes to a customer, each box containing four cakes, and stated that he was so busy that he had no time to put on the stamp. However, he had to pay a fine of \$25.

DISH FISH.

A Chinese who stole a basket of fish from the Market, bolted down the street and boarded the ferry for Yau-mai, was followed by the owner who, however, missed the ferry and had to wait for another launch. On getting to the other side he found the thief calmly selling his fish. He was brought before the Court yesterday and remanded.

SECOND OFFICER SUMMONED.

Christian Dell, second officer on board the s.s. "Sexta," appeared before Mr. Wood charged with assaulting a boy on board the steamer. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the summons.

SMASHING.

The police are doing their utmost to stop the practice usually described as "street smashing." Yesterday another man who stole a car pick from a lady's bag and made off was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and 24 strokes with the birch. When he unhooked the car pick the hue and cry was raised and he was promptly arrested by a Chinese detective.

OFFENDING BICHA COOLIES.

A Chinese gentleman prosecuted a Kowloon bicha coolie for demanding more than his legal fare. Mr. Wood fined the defendant \$4.

REFUSING HERE.

Mr. Ross of the F.W.D., appeared in support of a summons against two chair coolies for refusing to accept hire. Defendants did not attend and the case was adjourned for four weeks.

CANTON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

September 7th.

MOURNING DISREGARDED.

His Excellency Yeung Shing, Minister to Germany left Canton for Peking on the 3rd instant. The Wai-wu-pu telegraphed for him because they are in urgent need of a high official with knowledge of foreign languages. Yeung is still in mourning, and according to Chinese Custom, Civil officials cannot hold appointments during their mourning, so that the summoning of His Excellency to Peking shows a disregard of custom.

THE MACAO BOUNDARY.

Owing to frequent troubles arising between the Chinese and the Portuguese Governments over the boundary question of Macao, Viceroy Chang has suggested to the Wai-wu-pu the establishment of a foreign office in the district of Chin Shan where a sub-prefect will be appointed to deal with international questions.

FLOOD PREVENTION.

The Self-Government Association has written a letter to Viceroy Chang suggesting the construction of large canals in the Canton Delta to lead the waters of the North, East and West Rivers into the neighbourhood of the mouth of the River near the sea, so as to prevent the repetition of disastrous floods in future. They also suggest the prohibition of reclamations of the foreshore in the Delta for paddy fields. The Viceroy replied that he has been considering this important subject ever since the flood happened and has had several interviews with the Kwong Chau Prefect on the matter. He has, given instructions to the Provincial Treasurer, Judge, and several Tais to report to him the names of officials acquainted with hydrography and these will be instructed to inspect the Rivers and devise means to carry out the project. This might interest some Hongkong engineers.

THE WRECK OF THE "NEW ORLEANS."

VESSEL CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED.

The British steamer "New Orleans" has arrived at Singapore from Fun Lant in tow of the Danish salvage steamer "Protector." It will be remembered that the "New Orleans" went ashore in the Pulau Lant Straits while on a voyage from Ocean Island to Hamburg. The accident occurred while the vessel was trying to make the Pulau Lant coal-station.

The E.M. S. Salvage Company of Copenhagen sent their salvage steamer "Protector" from Hongkong, to her assistance. The rocks were blasted from underneath the "New Orleans" and she was floated after about a thousand tons of her cargo had been taken out of her. She was pulled up temporarily and was towed to Singapore as stated. From resting on the reefs at each end, her decks collapsed amidships and her sides are buckled. It will be impossible to estimate the real damage until the vessel has been dry-docked, but it is believed that extensive repairs will have to be carried out. Fortunately, the salvage operations were favoured by fine weather. The floating of the "New Orleans" was a smart piece of work.

It is understood that tenders for her repairs are to be called for in Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

It is possible that the Danish salvage steamer "Protector" may proceed to Musar to raise the sunken steamer Brig. Musar.—Free Press.

OILIA PODRIDA.

ELEPHANT AND DROWNING BOY.

A boy named Clarence Macomber, with 2,000 other spectators, was watching the swimming antics of elephants in Lake Quinsigamond, in Massachusetts. The lad, who was standing on the tailrail, lost his balance and tumbled into the water. Jennie, the largest of the elephants, secured him in her trunk, and as he was sinking for the third time caught him by the arm with her trunk and thrashed toward shore, holding him up to the air, until a policeman lifted him safely to the float.

A PAPAL LEGATE TO ENGLAND.

This month will see the first visit of a Papal Legate to England which has taken place since the Reformation, for Cardinal Yvanelli is to visit England in that capacity to the Ecclesiastical Congress. Cardinal Yvanelli is one of the most influential members of the Sacred College, and stands extraordinarily high in the confidence of the Pope. The gathering of Cardinals over which he will preside will be by far the largest which has ever assembled in England, for there will be no fewer than nine cardinals of the Red Hat present.

DIRECTOIRE COSTUME MODEST.

The evening papers, says a New York despatch, are making much of a charge brought in the local court at Muncie, Indiana, against Miss Isabelle Turner, of wearing a Directoire costume in the street, contrary to the rules of public decency. Judge Pierce had the lady parade before him, and then dismissed the case with a smile, and the remark: "I consider it modest compared with rainy day sights in this town."

SOCIALIST IDEA OF DEFENCE.

The majority report of the National Defence Commission appeared at Copenhagen in 1902 recommending the extension of universal military service and increases of the Army and Navy. The Socialist minority report lays down the principle that the Danes are not capable of defending their country against a great Power, and that the growth of social democracy in all civilised States, particularly in Germany, constitutes the surest guarantee of peace. A warlike onslaught upon a neutral and disarmed Denmark would evoke emphatic protests from all countries, and therefore, propose that the Danish Army and Navy be abolished and all fortifications destroyed. The recommendations of the Socialists are less pointed, but tend in the same direction.

A NOVEL CLOCK.

An astronomical clock, the invention of Dr. Herman Bumpus, the director, which shows all the movements of the earth has been placed on view at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The museum authorities state that no similar device has before been exhibited for the instruction of the public. A stereoscopic representing the sun is placed at a distance of 100 feet from a globe of paper composition, 4 ft. in diameter, which is illuminated from the lens in such a manner that only half of the sphere shows the lights as the globe slowly revolves and changes its poles by means of mechanism connected with a small steelyard clock. The globe derives its movement from the working of the clock, and the shadow of a wire placed at the back of the lens, which corresponds to the meridian of New York, and which is thrown upon the sphere, shows the time of day with mathematical accuracy.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST.

Journalism has lost a brilliant representative by the death of the Paris correspondent of the "Times," who, succeeding the late M. de Blowitz at the beginning of 1908, has honourably maintained the best traditions of the great Journal which he served. A correspondent who stands in the position which Mr. Lavino occupied has cast upon him responsibilities of no common order, but when, in this case, some of the best qualities of the diplomat are combined with the skill of the journalist, English journalism has nothing to fear. Mr. Lavino, who was the son of a naturalised Dutch parent, was born in Lancashire, but as a youth went to Paris, and after some years spent in business pursuits decided for journalism as the result of a "coup" for an American newspaper. This took the form of a letter in his own defence written by Euaine when he had escaped from the Isle Marguerite and was living in Brussels. Both in Paris and Vienna Mr. Lavino served the "Daily Telegraph," and then, after succeeding to the position of "Times" correspondent in the latter city, he took up like duties in Paris.

A RAFFLED BABY.

It was to be expected that the United States would be able to beat the case of the English child which was given away by its mother in the hope of the child being adopted by the father. The "Chronicle," Chicago correspondent tells how a poor widow in Paris (Kentucky) wanted some one to adopt her baby, and how it was raffled for by the entire town, two thousand tickets at 10 cents apiece bringing in \$20 to the mother. There is an immutable law of the raffie, known to the frequenters of bazars, which decrees that cigar-cases and shaving-papers shall always be won by mature maidens and baby linen and parcels by bachelors. Consequently, an unmarried lawyer won the Kentucky baby. He was so delighted, however, with it, because it never cried once during the proceedings, that he is going to keep it. Experienced family men could have told him that he was acting upon mournfully insufficient premises, and we should like to learn the sequel later on. Unfortunately, this is one of those newspaper stories which always end just at the interesting point.

PROFITS OF THE MINT.

Nearly 150,000,000 coins, Imperial and Colonial, were made during 1907 by the Mint, according to the Deputy Master's report. The following table shows the value of the coins made during the past two years, with the average of the previous ten years:—

	1906.	1907.	1897-1906.
Gold	212,185,000	220,351,000	27,365,000
Silver	1,705,070	2,018,828	1,113,394
Bronze	184,829	227,550	123,456
Totals	214,074,899	222,597,378	29,601,850

Some interesting figures showing the actual value of the raw material of silver coinage are also given. Silver to the weight of 5,418,280 ounces was purchased at a cost of \$280,129. The coins made during the silver year represented, however, \$1,490,027—a profit of 115.9 per cent being secured in the making.

The total expenditure on metal was \$1,411,266 and from this value of \$2,158,728 were produced—giving a profit of 52.82 per cent. Automatic machines, says the Deputy Master, have been responsible for an enormous increase in the demands for bronze coins. One company alone took 38,364,571 pennies—weighing about 316 tons—in one year. The demand is expected to continue.

FAYETTE LINGUIS.

Sir Frederick Bridge cries "Ichabod!" in a letter to the "Times." The master of the particular Jeremiah is the singing of the National Anthem, or rather the English failure to sing it as compared with the chorus in union of a Canadian crowd. As Sir Frederick puts it, "even in the City of London, so loyal to the King, it is generally left to a very moderate soprano vocalist, who sings it as fast as she can, with usually an accompaniment terrible to hear. The guests preserve a rigid silence and a sad face. There is truth in this. But we fancy Sir Frederick mistakes the cause when he ascribes it to ignorance of the words. That is not it. Most certainly it is not disloyalty which keeps us dumb. It is neither more nor less than the remnant of that splendid insularity which—thank goodness!—we have not yet wholly exchanged for the false cosmopolitanism of a pretended cosmopolitanism. It is the British character that prevents our singing 'God save the King!' in public. Instead, we just bare our heads and look devilishly otherwise. That is a really national attitude. The man who does not bare his head in a ridiculous minority of whatever character the gathering may be. He is either a crank or just a booby. And will confess that to our mind there is something infinitely more impressive in this solemn bareheaded silence than in the most exultant song. Nothing more impresses the visitor from abroad—who knows nothing that touches him in the same way as our National Anthem touches us—than this simple habit of respect for a person and a symbol. No song, indeed, could be better, more dignified, or more proper. Let us stick to our 'rigid silence' and sad face." They suit us.—Westminster Gazette.

ARE ENGLISHWOMEN OVER-DRESSING?

Lady Meath writes:—I have been reading with much sympathy the article in the Daily Mail entitled, "Are Englishwomen Over-dressing?" In my humble opinion—though honesty compels me to confess that, as I live quietly in the country, I may not be the best of judges—they are. Last year it came to me as a matter of astonishment that some women were foolish enough to spend eight, ten, or even twelve guineas upon an up-to-date hat. As such articles have almost doubled in price this year, I am wondering if the price has doubled also; but anyhow, the extravagant sums given for single items of female attire cannot have diminished. I also feel very strongly about the quantity of costly jewellery that is now commonly worn out of doors, in the street, and in broad daylight. After attending a meeting of the Church Army some time ago I realised how wrong this was, as it throws temptation in the way of people who are not strong. That I have had to pay for that to become gawd-birds. Numbers and numbers of women deplore extravagant and unbecoming dressing, but too many have not the courage to stand up against the dictates of this "foolish virgin." Fashion. Your article will, I hope, help to form public opinion in favour of simpler and more business-like attire.

FATAL AMOK.

REVIVING EXPERIENCE ON A STREAM LAUNCH.

Mr. R. K. Hardwick, who is assisting in the hunting of rebels in British North Borneo territory, had an exciting experience on board the launch "Chantek" on August 14 off Tiguan Island. At the instruction of the District Officer of Labuk, Mr. Hardwick proceeded by the launch to arrest four Bajows, who were implicated in an amok case on Tiguan, which is an island a few miles in extent, with a population of about a hundred. Although the men had sworn never to be taken alive, their arrest was effected quietly and they were taken on the launch. The police were then instructed to put them into a small boat which was in tow, and the order to sail was given. Three of the men got into the boat, but the fourth suddenly turned, and, snatching the gun, a native sword, and the cry of "Amok" began slashing right and left, killing two more policemen and wounding the native engineer. He then rushed forward and attacked Mr. Hardwick, who was armed only with a revolver. During the melee, the latter brought the man down twice with his bullets, but with the marvellous, almost superhuman, strength possessed by amoks, the Bajow struggled up and continued the fight.

Meanwhile, it appears that the other three prisoners, finding attention diverted from them, had lowered the small boat, and allowed it, with them in it, to drift away shoreward, and the crew of the launch, with one consent, had taken to the water, so that Mr. Hardwick found himself in the terrible predicament of being alone on the launch, facing the amok with an empty revolver. Although he had lost a quantity of blood, the Bajow found strength to rush again and again at Mr. Hardwick and managed to inflict some seven or eight wounds on him, the most serious being on the head, before he at length succumbed to his injuries. The launch then sailed for Kudat, where Mr. Hardwick and the wounded engineer were transferred to the steamer "Maranda" after having their wounds dressed by the District Surgeon, Major Holmden, who, being himself ill with fever, had to be carried down to the wharf to attend them.

As the "Chantek" could not go to sea again minus her engineer, the Resident, Mr. Barratt, chartered the steam launch Canavon, and proceeded to Tiguan with a few police. On receiving the news in Sandakan at 9.30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor immediately went off to the Marudu, and after learning the details of the assault from Mr. Hardwick, ordered Lieutenant Atkin to take ten police and start off at once in the steam yacht Petrol, placing himself under the orders of Mr. Barratt, in case the latter, with his few police, should have found himself unable to cope with the situation. The Resident of Kudat reports that he has effected the arrest of two of the remaining three amoks. The third man has left the island.

AMOK SENTENCES OVERPOWERED. The Tawi Tawi Bajow, says the "British North Borneo Herald," is, without exception, the most lawless and intractable of all the many tribes who make up the population in British North Borneo, and the extra show of force will no doubt have an excellent moral effect, even if it is not actually required.

Our contemporary adds:—We cannot refrain from wondering when our police will cease to allow their arms to be taken away and turned against them. It is barely a month since Musah walked into the Sultan's barrack room and stabbed P. C. Ragat Singh with his own rifle, which Musah wrested from him. Here again is a case of a policeman being out down with his own weapon, and the annals of the goad would provide, not one or two, but many, instances of armed sentries being overpowered by unarmed prisoners, and deprived of their rifles. When such carelessness recoils only on the head of the offender, the punishment he receives, if indeed he lives to profit by it, is generally sufficient to "fit the crime," but, in these cases, it is rarely the offender only who suffers, for either the smoker turns on anyone else who may be within reach, or else he takes to the jungle, and becomes a menace to the neighbourhood until he is finally brought to book.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

London, August 22nd. The Russian officers in the Macedonian gendarmerie, who are at present absent, have been granted an extension of leave of absence with a view to recall.

Later. Seven thousand people are homeless at Stambul. A number of Armenians and women and children are reported to have perished in the fire. Great Britain has taken no steps to recall the British Gendarmerie officers in Macedonia preferring to await a unanimous international agreement.

GENERAL BOTHA ON LORD MILNER.

London, August 22nd. A telegram from Pretoria states the General Botha, speaking in the Legislative Council, declared that Lord Milner's administration was the most unfortunate thing that ever happened to the Transvaal. The distribution of the grant of three millions was the ugliest incident in the country's history.

A NEW USE FOR THE EIFFEL TOWER.

London, August 22nd. The American expert Dr. Forrest, with the consent of the French Government has engaged the Eiffel Tower for the establishment of wireless telegraph between Paris and New York, the confident of success.

Later. Mr. Dr. Forrest has engaged a tower in New York 880 feet high as the American terminal for his service of wireless telephony.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE AND DEATH DUTIES.

London, August 22nd. The Duke of Devonshire speaking at a luncheon at Eastbourne, said the heavy death duties had compelled him to curtail considerably the scale of expenditure maintained by the late Duke.

DEATH OF SIR F. B. HENNIKER.

London, August 22nd. The death has occurred of Sir F. B. Heniker on board the s.s. "Arabia" on the 19th instant.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

London, August 22nd. Yorkshire has beaten Gloucestershire by 182 runs. Nottingham has beaten the Philadelphians by 130 runs. The following matches were abandoned:—Essex vs. Surrey; Sussex vs. Middlesex; Hampshire vs. Warwickshire and Lancashire vs. Warwickshire.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT TANGIER.

London, August 21st. The Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O., of the British Embassy in Paris, has been appointed Minister at Tangier.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP FLEET.

London, August 21st. 2,500 American sailors landed and marched in procession through the streets of Sydney to-day. They carried arms but no ammunition. The scene was brilliant, and most cordial greetings were exchanged.

Later. Lord Northcote has telegraphed to President Roosevelt: "The Australians are glad of the opportunity to express their admiration of your sailors and the esteem in which your country is held, whose glorious flag they hope to see always flying beside that of their motherland." President Roosevelt replied expressing the appreciation of the American people of the generous hospitality shown to the fleet. "The voyage," he says, "is one of peace for the American Navy and menace to no power, but, on the contrary, as we believe, an asset of high importance, securing peace and justice throughout the world."

Later. A review of 13,000 and of the Commonwealth military and naval forces together with detachments from the British and American warships has taken place in Centennial Park in Sydney in presence of Lord Northcote and Admiral Sperry.

"LUSITANIA" BREAKS HER OWN RECORD.

London, August 21st. The "Lusitania" has made a fresh record passage for the outward run of four days fifteen hours.

EXCELLENT CANADIAN HARVEST.

London, August 21st. Harvesting in Canada is far advanced. The wheat crop is estimated at 110 to 115 million bushels, of excellent quality.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

London, August 21st. King Manuel, who made his first appearance outside Lisbon to-day, made a short speech on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the battle of Vimiera. It was a memorable military spectacle. His Majesty unveiled the monument commemorating Wellington's victory. King Manuel returned through the wine districts, and met with an excellent reception.

GENUINE TANSAN.

IMITATION TANSANS ARE NOT ONLY UNPALATABLE BUT OFTEN POSITIVELY DANGEROUS. TO AVOID IMITATIONS INSIST ON SEEING THE NAME J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON ON THE LABEL AND THE WORDS BOTTLED AT "TAKARADZUKA."

PER CASE OF 48 HALF-BOTTLES TANSAN WATER	\$7.25
" DOZEN	1.95
" CASE "100 QUARTER-BOTTLES,"	9.25
" DOZEN	1.25
" CASE "48 HALF-BOTTLES TANSAN GINGER ALE."	8.50
" DOZEN	2.15
" CASE "48 QUARTER-BOTTLES,"	6.00
" DOZEN	1.50

AGENTS H. PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS. 12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. 2th September, 1908.

MR. K. R. HARDIE. London, August 24th. Mr. K. R. Hardie has arrived at Quebec. HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

London, August 24th. Holland replying to Venezuela insists that Venezuela shall rescind various decrees harmful to the trade of Curaçao.

BOXING. London, August 24th. Burns at Sydney knocked out Squires in thirteen rounds after a good fight.

BRITISH CAVALRY MANOEUVRES. London, August 24th. Accounts of the cavalry manoeuvres on Salisbury plain state that the whole body of six thousand cavalry on Saturday made a charge at high speed over undulating country before Sir John French. Correspondents describe the spectacle as a magnificent one. A new feature of the manoeuvres is the visitors' camp where a number of prominent people are staying, while ladies as visitors are staying in surrounding villages. All ride out with the troops largely following the manoeuvres.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY. London, August 25th. The Army medical reports for 1907 show improvement in the health of the troops at practically all stations, especially in India and Egypt. There is, however, some deterioration at Gibraltar, Crete, Mauritius, North China, Bermuda and West Africa.

A MURDER SENSATION. London, August 25th. The wife of Major-General Luard was found murdered by two revolver shots yesterday afternoon on the balcony of a lonely summer house in dense woods near Lightham Knoll in Kent. Major-General Luard's eldest son had been torn from her finger. It appears that Major-General Luard and his wife were out for a walk and that her husband left her shortly before the murder. No clue has yet been found as to who committed the deed.

The murder has caused an intense sensation. The police have now obtained several important clues. A faithful Irish terrier guarded the body, ran to meet General Luard and led him to the spot. The victim's age was 64.

HOW KING EDWARD TRAVELS. A FRENCH WRITER'S ACCOUNT.

King Edward is not only a great traveller, he is a sovereign connoisseur of his habits of order, method and exactitude, and before he leaves England for a diplomatic visit or a holiday, an immense amount of planning and arrangement has been gone through, and he obtains His Majesty's approval. A French writer, who has evidently obtained his information at authoritative sources, asserts that one of the King's journeys demands almost as much in the way of preparation and detail as a military expedition on the frontiers of India. Lord Knollys knows something of the work entailed by His Majesty's Continental excursions, and it is the wheels of the machinery put in motion are not apparent to the public, if King Edward is able to travel with the liberty of an American millionaire—and much less ostentation—it is because His Majesty's sagacious secretary has acquitted himself with skill and prudence of the important functions devolving upon him. Suppose that in the month of April the British Sovereign announces his intention of paying a visit to Germany in August. He names several towns as possible stopping places, and gives Lord Knollys one or two approximate dates. It is for the secretary to do the rest. So inquiries and investigations are at once set on foot. Royal messengers familiar with the tastes and habits of their master are dispatched to explore the ground which His Majesty's visit will cover, to inform themselves regarding the royalties, high personages, and society the King is likely to encounter, and to draw up a list of the theatres, concerts, race meetings, and other distractions which should be made available, may help to render his sojourn agreeable. Then the hotel-keepers have to be seen and interrogated. In most of the German States there is a palatial hotel with special apartments reserved for Royalty, and the highest ambition of their proprietors is to place them at the disposal of Edward VII. "The fact that the King of Great Britain has stayed at a hotel on the Continent gives it an invaluable 'cachet,' and for years after American tourists will pay money for the privilege of sleeping in the King's bed. But, says the writer I have quoted, the privilege is a vain one for the King always brings his own bed with him. However, wide-awake and perspicacious the hotel-keepers may be, the Royal couriers endeavour to conceal the identity of the high personages in whose name they are making inquiries, and their investigations and questions are generally made on behalf of a supposititious noteman. When a list of the suites available has been drawn up with a plan showing the disposition of the main apartment, the "dossier" is completed and forwarded to King Edward, who, with Lord Knollys, goes carefully through it before selecting the establishment to be honoured with His Majesty's patronage.

A courier is then dispatched to the district chosen, and the name of the royal guest is revealed to the hotel proprietor, who takes a solemn engagement not to disclose it. This precaution is necessary to prevent an invasion of inquisitive people and snobs, who, as soon as the King's plans become known, flock to the district he is expected to visit. Forciture from Buckingham Palace, detectives from Scotland Yard, and various advance officials attached to the royal personnel begin to arrive at the hotel. If an important banquet is to be given by the King during his stay, M. Musenger, the royal chef, takes charge of the arrangements, on ordinary occasions two or three of his principal assistants, accompanied by an army of waiters, are sufficient. They arrive perhaps a fortnight in advance of the King, for the kitchens must be installed to their satisfaction, and from then until the date of the King's coming there is a constant procession of valets and domestics. Enough baggage to equip a regiment is unloaded and stowed away in the royal suite, and with a view to facilitating the King's movements his two favourite motor cars are sent ahead and kept in readiness for their august owner.

But in spite of all the trouble and anxiety of months of preparation, with the object of accomplishing the King's good pleasure, it sometimes happens that His Majesty is grievously disappointed. The "first gentleman in Europe" cannot always secure the privacy he so ardently desires; and notwithstanding every precaution on the part of those whose duty it is to meet His Majesty's wishes, the public will insist on getting as near to the King as possible. It is a compliment to the Monarch's popularity, but it is a compliment he would rather go without. In Paris, at Biarritz, at Marienbad, and elsewhere, it is the same story. Ill-mannered people will annoy the King by crowding round him, and those who are worse than ill-mannered step out in front of him and snap their cameras in his face. It is not the first time that King Edward has turned his back on a district which has shown itself so unmanly that he was kept a prisoner in his hotel, and it is stated that His Majesty was so much annoyed by the persistent persecution of the public at Marienbad last year that he decided not to return there. His Majesty's physicians, however, overcame his reluctance, and, if the inhabitants of Marienbad and its visitors will only learn to respect the King's incognito, it is possible that they may have the honour of his company for many years to come.—The Globe.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 8th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly on the N.E. coast of China owing to a depression which is moving Eastwards over the Gulf of Pechili. Pressure has given way moderately to slightly elsewhere, except at the Bonins. There are indications of the existence of a low pressure area over the Pacific at a considerable distance to the S.E. of the Loochoos. Pressure is still high over N.E. Japan. Light or moderate N.E. and N. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—N.E. and N. Hongkong & Neighbourhood, wind, light or moderate; fair. Formosa Channel, "Same as No. 1. South coast of China between 1. Same as No. 1. North coast of China between 1. Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Hainan, "Same as No. 1."

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream, Charman's, Laid Charman and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charman will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, and special business matters to the Editor. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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THE NEWK No. 84, The Peak, fully furnished, Garden and Tennis Court for immediate possession.

Apply to
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DETACHED FURNISHED HOUSE for 6 months or longer on **BUVINSON ROAD** with Tennis Court, 8 Rooms. Moderate rent to a suitable tenant. One Room suitable for Office, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Apply to
FREDERICK ELLIS,
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84, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. 1280

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAICHING."
Capt. Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports on **FRIDAY**, the 11th September, at 2 P.M.

A Reduction of 20 per cent. on First Class Fare to Fochow will be made during the month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. 1281



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Steam to
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THE Company's Steamship
"AUSTRIA."
Captain Ralston, will leave for the above places on **WEDNESDAY**, the 10th inst., P.M.

This Steamer has the capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Princes' Building,
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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM HAMBURG, MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE."
Captain Warner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on **MONDAY**, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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A POSITION of Trust in a First Class Hotel. The advertiser is a fluent linguist, speaking French, English, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and would be useful for introducing provisions and ships stores to ships in harbour. Excellent references as to character, etc.

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Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1283

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A FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press Office,"
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1285

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having PAYMENTS to make to, or CLAIMS against the estate of **MR. JOH. THYEN**, deceased, late of Hankow, are requested to send full Particulars to the undersigned, not later than **SUNDAY**, 20th September a.o.

H. LINDMEYER,
Executor.
Hankow, 20th August, 1908. 1285

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and **ENGLISH LESSONS** by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—
B. R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 18th November, 1906. 1020

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-five Debentures (1896) of the Hongkong Club, payable on **WEDNESDAY**, the 30th September, 1908, will be held at the Hongkong Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on **SAURDAY**, the 19th September, 1908.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1258

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on **SAURDAY**, the 15th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1257

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on **FRIDAY**, the 25th inst., at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of Electing Officers; and for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1259

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYEING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers on **SAURDAY**, the 26th September, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th September both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHISON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1908. 1275

JUST ARRIVED.

AMERICA'S LEADING W.B. CORSET.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG WAIST, ERECT FORM AND NULFORM.
HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
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Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 651

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A COMPLETE PLANT of SUGAR MACHINERY capable of dealing with 2,500 Gallons juice per hour, comprising:

1. Three Roller Mill 36" by 72" with Hydraulic on belt roll and having Case and Mosaic Carriers complete.
2. Horizontal Single Cylinder Engine 48" by 28" and Cast Steel Gearing.
3. Triple Flat of 2,500 square feet heating surface with Vacuum Pump, and to double the requirements to take a Vacuum Pan, if necessary.
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5. Clarifiers of 600 Gallons each on platform, supported by U.I. Columns.
6. Filter Presses 25 inches square with 31 Chambers each.
7. Eliminators with Copper Coils &c.

The above as supplied by Messrs. McOnie Harvey (The Harvey Engineering Co.) Glasgow in 1901.

8. Oil Jacketed Open Boiling Pan (Millers Patent) for making Muscovado or Concre Sugar without Molasses residue.
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10. Overhead Crane for Mill and Engine equal to a lift of 15 tons.
11. Electric Lighting Plant.

Factory Building 108 feet long and 90 feet wide in two spans of steel girder columns with corrugated galvanized iron roof and ends.

The Plant works with molasses and alone except for raising Steam.

The Factory can be seen at work on Nova Scotia Estate, Perak, Federated Malay States, at any time during the next five months after which time Cane Cultivation is to be stopped as the Estate has been planted throughout with Rubber.

The Removal of the Factory and Machinery can be done by the Sellers who will, if so desired, arrange to supervise re-erection, in which case a guarantee of working will be given.

Apply to—
THE STRAITS SUGAR CO., LD.,
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Ponang,
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Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 1281

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BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.
59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

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KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 55,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

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A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road, 1st floor.
A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE, No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.
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OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS. Cheap rental for monthly tenancy.

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"GLENWOOD" CANTON ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 24 Rooms.
2 BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.
C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kellet, furnished. From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June, 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell Macgregor), OFFICES in Queen's Road Central, BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.
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FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses, suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by **FRAN. BOREMANN.**

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Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 823

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 191

TO LET.

COAL YARD Immediate Possession. A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot No. 42, Wharfedale, Praya East, facing the Sea, used for Storage Coal, formerly occupied by Messrs. CHIT CHONG & Co., Coal Merchants.

Apply to—
N. MODY & CO.,
54, 56, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. 1215

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to—
SCHULDT & CO.,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. 1013

TO LET.

4 ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 1018

TO LET.

DERRINGTON, Peak Road, below L.R.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September a.o. The Property is also FOR SALE.

For Particulars apply to—
C. SCHROETER,
Care of GARRIES, ROYALTY & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1184

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
YEE SANG FAT & CO
Same address,
Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 183

TO LET.

No. 75 WYNDHAM STREET

Apply to—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. Pabany,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1287

TO LET.

NOS. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—
COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon-Tsuen Kaitai,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 188

TO LET.

GOOD AIRY ROOMS with Bath Rooms in a Large Foreign Built House in Robinson Road Kowloon, Cheap Rent, Rooms Nos. 7, 8 and 9 1st Floor; 3, 4, 5 and 6, Ground Floor.

Apply to—
WING ON, Contractor,
34, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1250

TO LET.

NOS. 3, 2 and 5, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon, with Ground at rear for Recreation or Garden.

Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION,
2, Seymour Road,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1908. 1284

TO LET.

TO LET, FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.
At SHAMSEEN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 103, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the I.M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1110

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & Co.).

Apply to—
THE COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

TO LET.

No. 75, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—
SAM WANG CO. LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 190

FOR SALE

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
3, DUDELL STREET.

FOR SALE a Quantity of NETTING for TENNIS COURTS, etc., at less than half cost.

GORZ-ANSCHUTZ FOCAL PLANE CAMERA, PHOTO-MATERIALS, DRYERS and CHEMICALS.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1908. 1050

GRACA & CO.

(Established 1896).
No. 27, Des Vaux Road, opposite the P. & O.'s Office.

Dealers in Rare Asiatic and Foreign Postage Stamps.
View and Artistic Postcards.
Novels, Cigars and all other Philatelic Goods.
Now on view a fine collection of 4,600 STAMPS for \$750.
Inspection cordially invited.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 52, British Concession, Property of the CANTON CONDIMENT HOUSE CO., is hereby advertised for Sale until the 10th of September next. Tenders to be sent to the SECRETARY.

L. ALBERT,
Canton, 10th August, 1908. 1170

FOR SALE.

FINE SITE on the Bowen Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.

PERCY SMITH & SETH,
Accountants & Auditors, &c.,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1908. 833

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 385 at NOBLE POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 33 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 48,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars apply—
GEO. FENWICK & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 184

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mails to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1905;
ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAP, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.
PRICE: \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
STERLING ... \$15,000,000 at 2/—=\$15,000,000
SILVER ... \$14,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'ORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
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Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON—Deputy Chairman
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Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH

MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. E. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. 20

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSIT** at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. E. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January 1907. 21

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000)
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up) Reserve Fund Fl. 2,200,517.87 (\$183,376)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
Sub-Office: THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Indramajoo, Bandong and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cherbon, Tega, Pealong, Macassar, Pontak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Bangkok, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djiddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

BANKERS:
London: (THE) WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, (SWISS) BANKYERIN.
Paris: COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTES DE PARIS.

Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.
Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.
Vienna: UNION BANK.
Rome: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the Rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposit: 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. do. 6 do. 3 1/2 do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

C. WOLDRINGH Manager
No. 16, Des Vaux Road Central
Hongkong, 19th August, 1908. 201

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed (paid-up) Yen 5,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 980,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Anping, Kobe, Nagasaki, Nankai, Pootow, Osaka, Shanghai, Swatow, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Account. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 783

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000
... about Mex. \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000
... about Mex. \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business. Current money Current Account at the Rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on Daily Balances and accept Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 " " "
For 3 " 3 " " "

No. 8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong 8th April, 1908. 1103

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907 218,114,624.

I. Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....2,750,000
Paid-up Capital.....987,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds.....3,065,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. 1019

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. 23

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BENT LINE OF STEAMERS."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE," FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1230

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Rattalino United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"CAPRI" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1908. 4



MITSU RISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK." A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 723 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 894 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 844 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 64 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 360 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 68 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 61 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 32 "

PATENT SLIP. Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS. THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS AND APPLIANCES for undertaking BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS always kept on hand. THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MABU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear. Always ready Short Notice.



CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

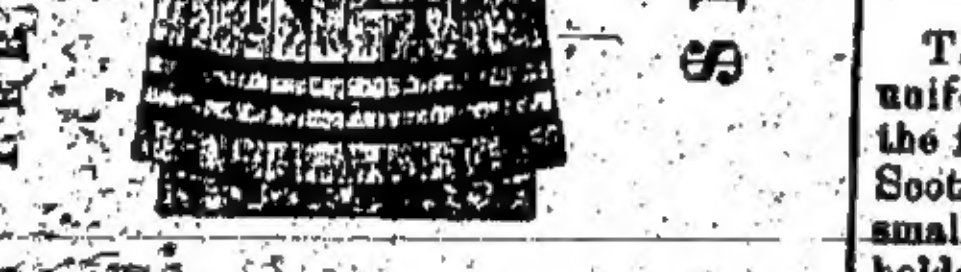


LADIES SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Taffey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris. Sold by all Chemists.



THE OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

HONG KONG CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD. As Suppliers to the House of Commons.

DAVID COOPER & SON'S MEMPHIS NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPULING

ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.

MR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

83, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1261

SIEN TING. SUEHON DENTIST. NO. 11 DAUGHER STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 21st September, 1908. 575

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED HOT. From No. 10 to .358. At \$5, \$7 and \$10 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO. Hongkong, 28th October, 1908. 729

SINGON & CO. IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE. WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No 515. 580

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLIO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中甲子十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER, 1913. FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 76th CYCLE THAT IS THE 38th YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 38th YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

BANKING SYSTEMS.

THE SCOTCH BANKS BEATS THE ENGLISH.

The following article is from the *Comptoir d'Escompte* of Paris:

Englishmen know very little about Scotch banking, and would be surprised to learn that it differs in any organic way from English methods; even the late Sir William Harcourt lived to be Chancellor of the Exchequer before he discovered any differences, for he was to receive interest on the balance of a small account he opened with a Scotch bank. Sir William was spending part of his autumn vacation in the Highlands, and purely for his temporary convenience he opened a drawing account with the nearest bank. With finally withdrawing his balance on his departure, he also received a sum for interest on the account during the few weeks of its existence. "How is it done?" asked Sir William, and other people have asked the same question. We all know the classic made by French in explanation of long series of Scotch successes at the old Wimbledon rifle meetings, that the Scotchmen knew how to make a little metal go a very long way; but the true reasons are more deep-seated than that. The Scotchman's parsimonious habits would justify it.

FOUNDED BY AN ENGLISHMAN. In 1695, John Holland, an Englishman, founded the Bank of Scotland as a private joint-stock bank, quite independent of Government. Since that date the record of Scotch banks has been uniformly creditable, with one exception, which we shall note later. It has often been pointed out that before, during and after the Napoleonic wars, English banks failed in great numbers; by hundreds. The great "country" bank failures of 1792, 1814, 1815, 1816, and in 1825-6, spread ruin and misery far greater than the South Sea Bubble swindles, or the failure of the Mississippi scheme in France. From 1819 to 1820, over three hundred banks in England failed or closed their doors. A single Scotch bank failed or closed its doors. Until 1845, bank notes were issued in Scotland freely, but since that date the note issue above a certain amount must be covered by gold and silver reserves in the Bank vaults. Notes are issued for £1, 5s., and upwards, and Scotch currency has never sunk below par, and no depositor has ever lost a penny since 1765. Even when the only Scotch bank failed of importance, the City of Glasgow Bank, closed its doors and ruined its shareholders, not a depositor or note-holder lost a penny. The shareholders had to find it all. In 1826 a committee of the House of Lords enquired into the position of the Scotch Banks, and reported that

"It was proved by the evidence and by the documents that the banks of Scotland, whether chartered or joint-stock companies, or private establishments, had for more than a century enjoyed a stability which the Committee believed to be unexampled in the history of banking."

THE BANKS REST ON THE PEOPLE. The reasons for this remarkable position and uniform record of success are many. First is the fact that the number of the stockholders of Scotch banks is very large. One of the smallest banks has over three thousand shareholders, and the banks rest upon the people, who in turn are loyal and fair to the banks.

The interests of the two banks and customers (stockholders included) are identical. In Scotland all land is registered, and as land can be attached for debt in Scotland, it is easy for creditors of a bank to ascertain the exact land-owning interests of the bank shareholders. This fact, of course, lends stability to the banks and increases the confidence of traders and customers. Another feature is the piling up of reserves in Government and other first-class securities, which are always easily convertible into cash.

Scotland is rich in banks. There are branches everywhere, in villages and small towns, where they manage to secure profitable business. There are ten banks in Scotland with capitals and reserves exceeding sixteen millions, with above 1,100 branches. Everyone opens a banking account, and adds to it a pound or two. The people are educated in banking ways, and consequently there is very little hoarding of money; it all pours into the banks, where the smallest deposits earn interest regularly paid. The safety of these branches is undoubted, as they are affiliated to the great parent institutions, and do not stand isolated like the old private banks in England; or like the American banks where the law prevents the big New York institutions from having branches outside that city. So we see once more that the Scotch banks and their customers are welded into one homogeneous sympathetic mass, mutually helpful and mutually secure.

CAUSE OF CREDIT. There is one other peculiar feature—the system of cash credits. In England, especially since the disappearance of the old country banks, it is impossible to obtain loans on credit, at any rate for poorer people. Our banks are merely big pawnbroking institutions; you must deposit collateral security for your loan, and guarantee to keep up a fair margin. A Parliamentary Committee enquired into Scotch credit system, and reported as follows:

"When a person applies for cash account which is not to be an immediate advance of money by the bank to him, but opening a credit or privilege of drawing on the bank to the amount specified, the person proposes two or more securities; a bond is made out, and he draws on the bank as occasion requires."

That is to say, a cash credit is an overdraft of a certain specified amount secured by bondmen. Some of the evidence given before the Committee showed that a young man who was in a low station of life, but conducted himself well, had risen to positions of favor and manufacturers by the assistance of friends securing to them cash credits in this way. The banks charge a higher rate of interest on these credits, and so the system works well for all parties.

DISCOUNTING THEMSELVES IN WHISKY. There is much in these facts, and the success which has attended the method of our bankers north of the Tweed for Englishmen to ponder. The invasion of German banks is by no means stemmed, and the establishment of branches of our all-absorbing joint stock banks in rural districts, where every application for loan is sent up to the head office, are uneasy factors for bank shareholders. The country customer dislikes the joint-stock bank, with its cast-iron methods. Yet, for shareholders in Scotch banks there is an unpleasant incident arising from the mad speculation of a few years ago; I mean the immense stores of whisky which are now in the hands of the bankers as collateral security. Eleven years ago the Scotch banks held over 19,000,000 gallons, which is an alarming increase to be set against the decline in whisky consumption. The falling off in consumption is large; a decrease last year of 662,000 gallons under the previous year of 6,613,000 less than 1899-1900! If the banks are not careful of these they may be drowned in Scotch whisky, and the splendid record of banking success may be broken by failures or stoppages. It is time that the financing of whisky firms on this extravagant scale should be curtailed.

A QUEEN FOR THE UNITED STATES!

HELEN OF NEW YORK.

Within three years this lady will be crowned Queen Helen of the United States of America at Washington after one of the most terrible and civil wars the world has ever seen.

The speaker was quite the nicest and most affable of the whole blooded, I have ever met (writes a "Daily Chronicle" representative). He waved a toothpick as he uttered this staggering prophecy, and smiled pleasantly. The interview was the outcome of the following "agony" which appeared in a London newspaper:

THE ROYALISTS of the UNITED STATES of America, organized for the purpose of securing REAL LIBERTY and to uphold Helen of New York Queen.

We desire the AID of Royalists of the World who can place our cause before their respective Sovereigns and secure their practical support.

LOUIS A. GOURDAIN. Suite 704, Savoy Hotel.

The whole thing suggested an atmosphere of mystery, with swords and cloaks and mysterious passages, and I was easily conscious of my unimpressive appearance as I was ushered into Mr. Gourdain's presence.

I found the advertiser a tall, dark, clean-shaven American, with black piercing eyes, very like the general idea of Sherlock Holmes. Only the roar of traffic from the Strand floating in at the window reminded me that I was not an Anthony Hope character, plotting against the throne of Britannia.

"The fact is," said Mr. Gourdain, "we badly want a change over in America. You think we're a free country, but we're not. Why, the Russian, who's supposed to be a good democrat, wouldn't stand the state of things in the States for twenty-four hours, and you English wouldn't stand them for sixty seconds."

"Give you a definite instance? Well, see how I was up in your Hyde Park the other evening, and heard a man talking Socialism in connection with what he called Hunger Marchers. Why, that man wouldn't be allowed to speak in such a strain for a minute in a called free America."

THE PLOTTERS. "Then, look at our justice! There's the case still dragging on. Over here you'd have hanged or liberated Thaw in a few weeks. And our financial state is all rotten, with the feeling of insecurity that a constant change of rule brings. We neither rule ourselves nor have an authority to rule us. We're just between the two."

"It was in 1903 that some of us decided that a monarch was what our country wanted. So in a quiet way we began pushing our ideas till, with a total following of nearly 2,000,000 people, spread over all the States, we feel the time is ripe to go ahead."

"Seven of us came over in the Lusitania on June 23. My colleagues are now in different countries on the Continent, and I am trying to organize British opinion."

"It is naturally impossible to say what steps I am taking to secure the sympathy of King Edward, but that is what I am aiming at."

"Now you want to know about Helen of New York. Well, we thought it would raise a scandal if we set a woman on the throne, so this lady was selected. I may not give you her full name, as publicity would be premature, but I may say she is a handsome, intelligent, young single woman, of quietly bearing. As regards her marriage, which will be necessary to secure an heir to the throne, that will be left to her; but of course, we would rather she married a European prince than an American street-sweeper."

"She will be assisted in her rule by a House of Lords and a House of Commons like your own, and there will be a Ministry, the State 'bosses,' who to-day practically elect the governors and mayors, becoming deposed as they see fit. You may take it from me that Helen can trace her descent from European Royalty, and that she will properly fill her high position. Only under a monarchy can all the different races that make up the American people be welded into a nation."

"The movement is being run by practical men—I myself am a successful organizer—and as we are not visionaries we do not expect to attain our ends without bloodshed. But within three years we look to see Helen crowned Queen at Washington."

I secured a promise that I would be kept well posted as to these stirring events, and took my leave, hoping for a front place in the battles, and a presentation at Queen Helen's Court.

And in the Strand a number of American tourists were gazing idly into shop windows, and the policeman regulating traffic at Wellington-street seemed utterly ignorant of the gigantic upheaval being arranged so close at hand.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.

PRINCE MARRIES ACTRESS.

A *Berlin* Courier telegram from Zurich announces the putting up of the bans of Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia and the divorced Baroness von Liebenberg. From this it would appear that the romance, which has passed through many strange vicissitudes, is to be brought to the conventional happy conclusion before the altar.

The Prince, who is a grandson of the brother of Emperor William, and the late Regent of Brunswick, nephew of Count William Hohenzollern, and cousin of the present Emperor, was a couple of years ago a familiar figure in Berlin. He was an officer in one of the Guard regiments which form the garrison of the capital, and was on duty at the watch house with Count Otto von Moltke when the Burgomaster of Königsberg was consigned thither on custody by the shoemaker Volz. It was, however, particularly in places of amusement, theatres, restaurants, and public dancing-rooms that the handsome young Prince was most frequently noticed by the public, and he won the reputation of being a cavalier of very conspicuous gallantry. About this time he was much seen in the company of Marie Sulzer, a young actress attached to the Trianon Theatre, a diminutive playhouse which specializes in adaptations from French farces. The lady in question, it should be mentioned, enjoyed great esteem among her colleagues, and was marked by a certain sweetness of disposition, rather than by special physical beauty. Her meetings with the Prince became more frequent, and one day it was learnt that she had been to London with him, and had there been married in his presence.

Baron von Liebenberg, an important Austrian aristocrat, was intended to be a marriage only in name, that the bridegroom had undertaken to supply without delay the evidence necessary to secure a divorce with judgment against himself, and that the sole object of the ceremony was to provide a fitting-made for a Hohenzollern Prince.

The publicity given to the affair, however, suspended the fulfilment of the plan, for the Emperor intervened, transferred the Prince to the Colonial troops, and had him shipped off to South-West Africa, to assist in the suppression of the rising, which was still dragging on there.



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Hongkong, 21st August, 1908.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NYANZA	About 9th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Pera	About 12th Sept.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	Oriental	About 17th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Noon, 19th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, SWATOW, WUHAIR, CHEFOU, and TIENTSIN	"LIANGCHOW"	On 9th Sept., 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"HUIHOW"	On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY DAY ISLAND, OOKTOWN, CAIRNS, OWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, YDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"YOHOW"	On 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior. Passenger accom- modation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.		
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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN, PENANG, and CALCUTTA	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 9th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 9th Sept., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 11th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, Kobe & Moji	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 2nd Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for
Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing
a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout
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Hongkong, 9th September, 1908.

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AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI via SWATOW, ("DAIWIN MARU")	Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY, 13th Sept., at 2 P.M.
ANPING via SWATOW ("SHOSHU MARU")	Capt. I. SAKURAI	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., at 10 A.M.

A Reduction of 25 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to
Poonchong, until further Notice.
These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class
Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships.
Unvalued Table.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

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Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
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Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. SILESIA ... 14th September	FOR MARSSELLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG S.S. SLAVONIA ... 10th Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. SAMBIA ... 16th September	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG S.S. AMBERIA ... 20th Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. SUEVIA ... 25th September	FOR ALEXANDRIA, ANTWERP & HAMBURG S.S. SPEZIA ... About 22nd Sept.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 10th October	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG S.S. BRASILIA ... 4th Oct.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & Kobe S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 17th October	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG S.S. SILESIA ... 18th Oct.
	FOR HAYRE & HAMBURG S.S. SAMBIA ... 31st Oct.
	FOR NEW YORK S.S. VANDALIA ... On 25th September.

Further Particulars, apply to—

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Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1908.

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STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 12th Sept., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 19th Sept., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.
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ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.
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GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSSELLES, LONDON and COPENHAGEN	"CATHAY"	Middle of Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 15th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELOHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSSELLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith Tons 6308	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH., via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler Tons 6131	WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept., at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KAGA MARU Capt. G. S. Lipstick Tons 6311	TUESDAY, 15th Sept., at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARU Capt. J. Nagao Tons 5823	TUESDAY, 29th Sept., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU Capt. T. Harrison Tons 5559	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KUMANO MARU Capt. K. Sato Tons 4165	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. H. Fowler Tons 6126	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept., at Noon
	YEBOSHI MARU Capt. K. Kon Tons 4097	SATURDAY, 17th Sept., at Noon
	YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Sato Tons 4165	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at Noon
	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathison Tons 5079	WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon

* Omitting Keelung and Shimidzu.
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Hongkong 9th September, 1908.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:			
= OUESBANT	... 10th Sept.	= CEYLAN	... 28th Nov.
+ AMIRAL OLEY	... 12th Oct.	= CORSE	... 11th Jan. 09

= New Twin Screw, 16,000 tons Displacement, 1st Class accommodation, Splendidly
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Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

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REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half of Sept.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJINARI	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.	JAVA	Second half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half of Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
ASANA, British str., 2,678, A. Bowden, 26th Aug.—New York 23rd June, Petroleum— Standard Oil Co.				
ALISA, British str., 2,166, A. D. Moody, 30th Aug.—Barry Dock 14th July, Coal —Navy Department.				
AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, W. E. Filmer, 23rd Aug.—San Francisco and Shanghai 28th Aug., Mails and General —Toyo Kisen Kaisha.				
ANZEL, British str., 2,433, Winsom, 24th Aug.—Whampoa 23rd Aug., Ballast —Bradley & Co.				
BORNEO, German str., 1,344, F. Samill, 3rd September—Sandakan 23rd Aug., General —Meloher & Co.				
BOURBON, French str., 997, Le Bail, 6th Sept.— Saigon 2nd Sept., Divers—Chiossa.				
CAPRI, Italian str., 2,713, P. de la Domestica, 5th Sept.—Bombay and Singapore 30th Aug., General—Carlotta & Co.				
FOREST DALE, British str., 2,833, Noall, 24th Aug.—Samarang 10th Aug., Sugar —Butterfield & Swire.				
GERMANIA, German str., 1,713, H. Lorenzen, 3rd September—Bangkok and Amoy 2nd September, General—Jensen & Co.				
GLENNALLOCH, British str., 1,413, J. H. Halesworth, 6th September—Peking and Singapore 1st Sept., General—Chiossa.				
HAILAN, French str., 477, O. A. Hoar, 31st Aug.—Hobart 29th Aug., General— A. E. Marly.				
HUICHOW, British str., 1,217, E. Poryth, 3rd Sept.—Weihaiwei 29th Aug., General— Butterfield & Swire.				
ITAKA, German str., 1,446, W. Vogeler, 2nd September.—Chinkiang 27th Aug., General—Hamburg-America Linie.				
JOHN HARDIE, British str., 2,816, McMillan, 26th Aug.—New York 19th June, Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.				
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 3,391, G. S. Lap- raik, 6th Sept.—Yokohama and Shanghai 3rd Sept., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.				
KOCHIANG, German str., 1,292, Gosewisch, 4th September—Bangkok 29th Aug., Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.				
KWANGTSE, Chinese str., 1,455, R. Lincoln, 5th September—Shanghai 2nd September General—Chiossa.				
KWANGTSE, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt, 30th Aug.—Shanghai 27th Aug., General —Chiossa.				
LARSEN, British str., 1,342, Frampton, 5th September—Saigon 31st Aug., General —Chiossa.				
LAURENCE, British str., 2,538, Macphail, 31st Aug.—Hongkong 28th Aug., Coal— Butterfield & Swire.				
LAUSCHAN, German str., 2,051, Sperling, 25th Aug.—Moji 17th Aug., Coal—Jensen & Co.				
LENNON, British str., 2,574, P. McNair, 24th Aug.—Vancouver 27th July and Shang- hai 20th Aug., General—C. P. E. Co.				
LIANGHONG, British str., 1,315, H. Harder, 4th Sept.—Newchwang 30th Aug., General —Butterfield & Swire.				
LOCKSVU, German str., 1,030, W. Taubert, 25th Aug.—Bangkok 17th Aug., Rice— Butterfield & Swire.				
LOOSE, German str., 1,025, G. Schultze, 6th September.—Bangkok 31st Aug., Rice and Wool—Butterfield & Swire.				
LOYAL, German str., 1,237, F. Naizius, 20th Aug.—Bangkok and Kuching 22nd Aug., General—Sander, Wisler & Co.				
MALTA, German str., 1,348, J. Missen, 21st Aug.—Sydney 30th July, General— Meloher & Co.				
MATHILDE, German str., 831, A. P. Underup, 6th Sept.—Haiphong and Hoikow 5th September, General—Jensen & Co.				
MAVSAN, British str., 1,044, Weigall, 23rd Aug.—Sandakan 22nd Aug., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
MONTANES, American str., 211, C. Camus, 4th September—Manila 1st Sept., Ballast— Meloher & Co.				
NICOMEDIA, German str., 4,336, P. Wagon, 1st Sept.—Portland and Moji 27th Aug., General—P. & A. S. S. Co.				
QUANTA, German str., 1,312, H. Madsen, 15th Aug.—Pulo-Pukun 9th Aug., Old Iron Trunks—Sander, Wisler & Co.				
RAJAH, Norwegian str., 1,200, Augensen, 17th Aug.—Rajang 10th Aug., Timber— Wallem & Co.				
REIDAR, Norwegian str., 2,276, Stangeby, 3rd September—Moji 29th Aug., Coal— Angard, Thoresen & Co.				
ROBT, British str., 1,811, R. W. Almond, 7th September—Manila 3rd Sept., Hemp— Shewan, Tomes & Co.				
SHIBETORO MARU, Japanese str., 2,476, Atami, 3rd September—Moji 28th Aug., Coal— Osaka Shosen Kaisha.				
SIBERIA, American str., 5,855, A. Zeeder, 6th September—San Francisco 11th Aug., Mails and General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.				
YATSHING, British str., 1,424, M. Courtaux, 3rd Sept.—Shanghai 2nd Sept., General— Jardine, Matheson & Co.				
YOKOHAW, British str., 1,208, Brown, 6th Sept.— Shanghai 2nd September, General— Butterfield & Swire.				
ZAFIRO, Russian str., 2,540, R. Rodger, 31st Aug.—Manila 23rd Aug., Shewan, Tomes & Co.				

SAILING VESSELS.

ECLIPSE, British 4-masted bark, 2,063, James
—Wille-18th Aug.—New York 26th April.
Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.
JUTTERBO, British ship, 2,418, Stewart, 6th
June—San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil—
Standard Oil Co.
KING GEORGE, British ship, 2,057, Tucker, 2nd
July—New York 13th March, Case Oil—
Standard Oil Co.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND
JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRIAN.
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Austrian cruiser, 4,303,
Linienschiffkapitän Wilhelm Facher
Northern Waters.

FRENCH.
Achéron, armoured gunboat, 1,830 tons, 9 guns,
1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon.
Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,320 tons, 22 guns,
5,100 h.p., Commander Feunieux, Saigon.
Alouette, gunboat, 500 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p.,
Commander Badi, Saigon.
Argus, river gunboat, 18 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p.,
Lieut. Admond.
Balaoutte, gunboat, 170 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
Boulard, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
Brui, armoured cruiser, 4,800 tons, 16 guns,
8,300 h.p., Capt. Rochas.
Cimeter, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
Comète, gunboat, 500 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p.,
Capt. L. Gervais, Saigon.
Coronade, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
Désolée, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p.,
Lieut. de Linsère, Shanghai.
D'Entrecasteaux, 1st class armoured cruiser,
5,200 tons, 24 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain
—Thévenaz, Shanghai.
Faton, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.
Feston, gunboat, 500 tons, Reserve, Saigon.
Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Maris,
Saigon.
Manche, surveying-ship, 1,625 tons, 10 guns,
900 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Tonche,
Saigon.
Mouquet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300
h.p., Commander de la Roche K-randran,
Saigon.
Oly, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. de Maistreville, Upper Yangtze.
Pelier, river gunboat, 130 tons, 4 guns, 230 h.p.,
Lieut. Fenech, Tongke.
Pella, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Mon-
nier, Saigon.
Pistolet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p.,
Commander Mortelot, Hongay.
Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut.
Morris, Saigon.
Redoutable, battleship, (reserve) 9,330 tons,
37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon.
Styx, armoured gunboat, 1,800 tons, 8 guns,
1,500 h.p., Lieut. Serot, Saigon.
Tahiti, steam-launch, Upper Yangtze.
Takou, destroyer, 230 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p.,
Lieut. Reserve, Saigon.
Vauban, torpedo-depot, Commander Mortelot,
Hongay.
Vétéran, torpedo-depot, Lieut. Bihel, Cap
Saint-Jacques.
Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p.,
Lieut. Dumoulin, Sikiang.
Viper, gunboat, 475 tons, Reserve, Saigon.

GERMAN.
Argona, cruiser, 2,718 tons, Captain von Hippel,
Amoy.
Furst Bismarck, (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns,
14,000 h.p., Konter-Admiral Coeper,
Shanghai.
Itis, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,800 h.p.,
Captain Lunt.
Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
Captain Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner.
Leipzig, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander
Luchs, gunboat 550 tons, 10 guns, 1,344 h.p.,
Captain Böken.
Niobe, cruiser, Captain Trugemak
Figer, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
Captain v. Koss.
Teiguan, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
Captain Ross.
Vatouland, gunboat, 1,000 tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p.,
Captain Toussaint.
Vorwärts, gunboat, First Lieut. Rieckers.

ITALIAN.
Vesuvio, cruiser, 2,145 tons Baron de Saint
Pierre.

PORTUGUESE.
Rio Lima, cruiser, 720 tons, 7 guns, Macao.
UNITED STATES.
Barry, destroyer, 420 tons, Ensign David Lyons,
Shanghai.
Callao, gunboat, 243 tons, Lt. Guy Whitlock,
Shanghai.
Chauncey, destroyer, 420 tons, Lt. Frank
McCarthy, Cavite.
Chattanooga, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander
R. O. Smith, Swatow.
Cleveland, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander
J. T. Newton, Cavite.
Colorado, armoured cruiser, 13,680 tons, Captain
—H. H. Stanton, Cavite.
Concord, gunboat, 170 tons, Commander J.
H. Sears, Shanghai.
Dale, destroyer, 420 tons, Ensign G. V. Stewart,
Cavite.
Dexter, destroyer, 420 tons, Ensign C. W.
—Nimble, Cavite.
Denver, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander W.
Caperton, Shanghai.
Galveston, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander
B. W. Hodges, Manila

